[BY JOHN

A failure to notify the [illegible] to discontinue, one month before the expiration of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Any person procuring [illegible] subscribers to the Gazette, shall have a [illegible] paper gratis.—Advertising at the usual rates.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they will not be attended to.

☞ Those terms will be strictly adhered to.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The following is the report of the select committee of the Convention at Hillsborough.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

Your committee, in obedience to an order of the convention referring to them the several resolutions affirming the policy and expediency of a participation, on the part of the state, in such projects of internal improvement as her citizens may patronize, by a contribution of a reasonable and suitable sum, beg leave to

REPORT:

That they have bestowed upon this important subject such consideration as the very short space of time assigned by the convention would allow. The general course of reflection pertaining to this great question, has been familiarized to them, and it is believed to the public mind generally throughout the state. Your committee have long entertained a thorough conviction that no system of internal improvement commensurate with the resources of the state and honourable to the character of our citizens for intelligence and enterprize, can be effective without a general co-operation of all the parts, and an extensive developement and application of our means, both public and private, under a liberal and enlightened system of legislation. They do not feel it necessary, nor have they the time to vindicate this opinion by an elaborate course of reasoning. But they deem it more useful to plain sound headed, practical men to refer to the past history of the state.

The close of the revolution found us a people essentially industrious and agricultural in our habits, in possession of a territory of great fertility, blessed with the finest climate, adapted to the production of the most valuable staples, and teeming with abundance, whose broad virgin surface was but barely dotted by the cultivation of man; but in a state of entire destitution of all the facilities of transporting to market the fruits of our industry: and yet after the lapse of more than half a century of industrious and persevering toil, not a solitary work of public utility has been constructed by individual contribution and individual effort.

We have seen our beloved mother land gradually stript of its beauty and exhausted of its fertility, scarred and deformed by injudicious cultivation; and yet by reason of a ruinous loss of time, property and expenditure, in transporting our surplus products to market, but little wealth has been realized from all these labours. While our country was new, and our choice lands were first opening for cultivation, a general prosperity under all our commercial disadvantages, pervaded our happy land. But the fertility of our soil, overtasked as it was wined, space, and much of the wealth and enterprize of the state went to swell that tide of emigration that for the last thirty years has set, with such exhausting and disastrous effect upon us, beyond the Alleghanies to newer countries, situate in more favored commercial positions.

It is to be apprehended, that under the inauspicious influence of these causes, a production necessarily diminished by the gradual deterioration of our lands, is yet further diminished by the [illegible] lethargy consequent upon a long series of toil, but partially and insufficiently rewarded.

Our condition for thirty years has gradually been becoming [illegible] mainly, if not almost entirely [illegible] of commercial facilities [illegible] has been made [illegible] this downward course [illegible] ourselves or worthy

Your committee [illegible] one case of [illegible] the work [illegible] —the charter [illegible] Roads Co[illegible] of individuals [illegible] patronage [illegible] to the act [illegible] the year 1790. [illegible] its capital [illegible] Roads and [illegible] this state. [illegible]

[illegible] the practicability of [illegible] It is believed there are [illegible] would slight and [illegible] the rich counties of Providence that are spread before them. It is for the people of North Carolina but to *will it* and they may reach forth their hands and stock plenty and abundance. It is for the people to arouse themselves from culpable apathy or do-nothing indifference; to acquire the information within the reach of every citizen; to spurn the interested batteries and fatal delusions of ill-omened demagogues, and speak to their public servants in the manly tone of patriotism; to command their perfect obedience in the renovation of our institutions and the improvement of our moral and social condition. It is but for the people to *will it*, to push the destinies of our beloved state to that high point at which it may vie with the proudest and noblest of its fair sisterhood, in all that gives dignity to man and confers happiness on our race. It is a noble object, worthy of our best efforts, and demanded by the spirit of the age. And yet your committee feel bound to declare their conviction, that all this will prove to be delusive as mere day-dreams, unless sustained and pushed forward by the union, the energy and zealous co-operation of *the whole people*. Separate and partial efforts will but disclose our weakness, and terminate in disastrous failure; while union of purpose and concentration of effort, will not only deserve, but command triumphant success.

Your committee, feel clear in the conviction, that the *requisite union and efficiency must be found in the General Assembly;* without which, all else will be hopeless and unavailing. It is in that field that our banner is to be struck down and trailed in the dust by recreant public servants; or its ancient pride and dignity be triumphantly vindicated. Who is there here, or within the limits of this broad domain, who could witness without grief and indignation, the dishonour of that ancient and time honored banner, the first unfurled in our struggles for independence, with its staff struck deep in the soil of our own Mecklenburg, in lofty and proud defiance of the bloody red cross? If there be such a craven spirited caitiff, he should feel that he dishonors the soil he burdens, and should seek to hide himself forever in its deepest and darkest caverns.

Your committee, dismissing these ungrateful reflections, turn with pleasure to the contemplation of that fine and liberal spirit which is at work in almost every part of the state for its benefit and improvement. The results cannot but be useful, if not glorious to our country. Your committee are not without hope, that the great body of freeholders and free men of North Carolina, (for it is they only who can do it,) will give so powerful an impulse to this spirit, that a sufficient portion of it may work its way into our next legislature to enable us and our offspring to look back and bless the year 1833, as the period of our disenthralment from pernicious prejudices, and the adoption of the only policy that can stay the deep and strong current of emigration, multiply all the resources of physical and intellectual enjoyment, and give plenty, contentment, and happiness to our people.

Enlightened public opinion and actual experiment have clearly indicated rail ways, as the only species of improvement that can overcome all the difficulties of our local position, and prove commensurate with the wants of our citizens. The practicability of their construction is no longer regarded as the idle dreams of moon struck visionaries; but like the power of steam, that great element of a general prosperity the eye sees it, the ear hears its advances, and all that belongs to man is comforted and elevated by the profusion of blessings that this species of improvement invariably carries in its train. The cost of their construction is known to be great; yet undoubtedly within the means of the state.

Three different modes, under different circumstances have been suggested and adopted for the accomplishment of extensive public improvements. 1st, by the means of the state exclusively found, by the means of individuals exclusively; and 3rd, by a combination in just proportions of the means of individuals and the means of the state. Each of these modes has its advantages and disadvantages; and the adoption of either may much depend upon a consideration of all the circumstances of each particular case. Your committee think that the views and references [illegible] submitted, are decisive of the [illegible] bility of effecting any thing [illegible] ment [illegible] state by the means of individuals [illegible] the objects to the state [illegible] great [illegible] upon [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible] —this [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the

...

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...

...to travel—not the more ... one of the pistols—retired ... a room in the tavern where he boarded, ... two letters—in one of which, he ... that the world would attribute the ... to the wrong cause, and blew his ... out by placing the pistol in contact ... his forehead. Young Randolph was ... of the best educated and promising ... of the State of Virginia. He was a fine, ... open hearted and amiable youth—His virtues equal to his accomplishments, and it is impossible to bend over his grave, and recollect his rash and melancholy end, without the deepest regret. Relations he has left behind him, who dearly loved him ... loving friends who will weep over his grave—him fortunately for his parents, they are both spared the anguish of the blow, which time would have more keenly felt. They have both gone to that bourne, from which there is no return.—[Richmond Enquirer.]

Strange and Melancholy Coincidence. On Monday last, while the Coroner's Inquest was sitting at Halifax, on two persons killed in the manufactories of Messrs. Wigley & Son, a messenger arrived to say, that James Murgatroyd, a dyer, had hung himself in a cellar, on which the Coroner determined to take the inquest without dissolving the jury; while that body was in deliberation upon the fate of Murgatroyd, another messenger arrived to inform the Coroner that John Dugdale, a journeyman tallow chandler, had committed suicide in the same way; and before the Jury had disposed of that case a third messenger arrived to say, that a man had hung himself in a neighbouring street.—Appalled by this repitition of fatal intelligence, the Jury determined to separate, but some of them went to the house of the last mentioned person when they found that he had been cut down just in sufficient time to save his life.—[Phil. Sentinel.]

The Albany Evening Journal thus announces the result of the election just terminated in Vermont. We suppose there is cause for this gratulation; and if it be, as is alleged, that *Van Burenism* has received a blow in the Mountain State, we are certainly content.

All Hail Vermont.—The people have triumphed! The MOUNTAIN STATE is still free! The Coalition of Masonry and Van Burenism has been "*signally rebuked.*" Gov. PALMER is re-elected by a triumphant majority. The entire Anti-Masonic Council Ticket is elected. There is a handsome increase of Anti-masonic Representatives.

In all this there is abundant cause for congratulation. It shows that in *one* State at least, something of *Republicanism*, but ... about name, and something of *patriotism*, but it is hollow profession, remains with the PEOPLE. VERMONT is disenthralled. Her Freemen spurned the Colossus of the Albany Regency. Van Buren cannot obtain their suffrages. Votes, in Vermont, are not a marketable commodity. That State, thanks to the integrity of her YEOMEN, is neither "*for sale or barter.*" For two years past, Gov. PALMER, after receiving a *plurality* of the popular votes, over the National Republican and Jackson candidates, was chosen by the Legislature. Now, he is proudly triumphant, by the voice of the people, over the combined forces of Masonry, Jacksonism, and Van Burenism! Masonry and Van Buren are utterly and for ever prostrate in Vermont.

☞ Bulwer, the novelist, has resigned the Editorial charge of the London New Monthly Magazine. The reasons assigned are "the increasing pressure of public duties, and the necessity of more relaxation than can be afforded to literary pursuits, combined with an adequate attention to those duties, would allow."

☞ James Fenimore Cooper, the American novelist, is expected in this country, from France. His last work, "the Headsman," is in the press.

EARTHQUAKE AT CARACAS.

The last Western contains a account of an earthquake, which ... [illegible] ... the 12th inst. ...

...livered by Mr. M'Duffie, at ... objects of State rights and State ... likewise a letter from Mr. Calhoun on the ... ject of Federal usurpation.

Ever since the development of the vile plot, which succeeded, according to the wishes of its projectors, in concentrating the vindictive enmity, at once, and the popularity, of General Jackson, against the fair fame of Mr. Calhoun, this highly gifted gentleman has been the selected victim of the most relentless and vulgar persecution by the worshippers of the idol.

All his past services have been forgotten, or, if not forgotten, have been remembered with base ingratitude; and he is now denounced as an enemy to the Union—as a political adventurer who would sever this confederacy associated as it is with his fondest recollections, his brightest honors, and his purest earthly aspirations,—and all for what? Why, as these pusillanimous creatures tell us, in order that he may be at the head of a Southern Confederacy!

And can such be the object of John C. Calhoun, to whom his enemies impute, wantonly, the most insatiable ambition, while they are at the same time constrained to admit that he has capacity adequate to unbounded exertion?

Preposterous charge! No, it is not the nature of ambition, united with such genius, to seek its gratification within the narrow confines of a petty State; it looks, at least, to the control of a hemisphere, and history informs us that even the universe is too narrow for its illimitable desire of unrivalled power.

Had the desire of official eminence been, in Mr. Calhouns breast, paramount to the nobler dictates of patriotism, and the love of liberty, he might have attained the object of his ambition; the dominant party would have readily promoted one who could bring such an accession of strength to insure the permanency of their policy.

But he chose the line of duty and of patriotism; and it is only those sordid narrow minds which cannot appreciate a motive different from self interest, that now impute to him one which, under like circumstances, would regulate their course.

OLD SAMUEL ADAMS.

Though less brilliant than many of the illustrious assemblage who declared these States free and independent, none surpassed the venerable man, whose name heads these remarks, in an ardent, yet rational, devotion to liberty and few were his equals in strong native capacity, and clear insight into the nature and tendency of governments.

In another part of this paper will be found a letter from that pure old man, written in 1789, to his friend Lee of Virginia, on the subject of the, then new, Constitution.

It will be remembered that in many of the states the adoption of the Constitution was opposed with much ardour and with great ability; not because the party opposing it were adverse to a confederacy of the States, but because they believed that the rights of the respective States would be endangered by the power of the Federal government which did not seem to be sufficiently restrained by the Constitution.

It will be remembered likewise, that so strong were the apprehensions of Rhode Island and North Carolina, that those two States did not adopt the Constitution until 1790. North Carolina in January, and Rhode Island in June—the former six, and the latter ten, months subsequent to the date of Adams' letter to Lee.

Mark, reader, the upright solicitude and the penetrating foresight of that inestimable patriot.

"I was, says he, particularly afraid, that unless great care should be taken to prevent it, the Constitution, in the administration of it, would gradually, but swiftly and imperceptibly, run into a consolidated government, pervading and legislating through all the States, not for federal purposes *only*, as it professes, but in all cases whatsoever; such a government would soon annihilate the *sovereignty of the Federal States*, so necessary to the support of the confederated commonwealth, and sink both in despotism."

In the above paragraph two things strike the attention namely, the sagacity of the writer which caused him to dread the influence of *construction*, to defeat the object of the Constitution, and his recognition of *State Sovereignty*, as the great barrier against Federal usurpation.

It is a circumstance worthy of notice that about the time when this letter was written by Mr. Adams, Mr. Madison introduced, in the House of Representatives, his celebrated Bill for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, exemplifying the danger to which Mr. Adams alluded, and at the same time affording a late precedent for the justification of latitudinarians.

Had the honest, old-fashioned gentleman lived to these proclamation times he would have witnessed, in the integrity [illegible] he would, at one time, have been gratified to find even Mr. Madison advocating his [illegible] and prejudices! [illegible] the Union, (as in the [illegible] would [illegible]

IREDELL COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE 12th Annual Meeting of the Iredell County Bible Society will be held in the Presbyterian Church in Statesville on Wednesday the 9th of October. It is expected that the Rev. Mr. Sparrow of Salisbury, will deliver the Anniversary discourse; and it is believed, that the exercises on the occasion will be interesting to the members and friends of the Bible whose general and punctual attendance is earnestly and respectfully solicited. Exercises to commence at 11 o'clock.

D. GOULD. *Pres. Iredell County Bible Society.*

Statesville, Sept. 14, 1833. 3:96

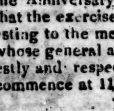
A Camp Meeting,

WILL commence at the Cross Roads, in Rowan County, N. C. on the 10th day of October, and continue 7 or 8 days. Ministers of the gospel and all other persons who hate sin and love the Lord Jesus, are affectionately invited to attend. Editors of papers friendly to the cause of virtue and sound piety are respectfully requested to insert this notice.

JOHN KERR.
Of Richmond, Va.

September 3, 1833.

NOTICE.



E. DICKSON

HAS now received the whole of his new stock consisting of all kinds of shoes for Ladies, of every description of Boots, Shoes and Pumps for gentlemen;—which he warrants to be made of the best materials, in a substantial and fashionable manner, and which he will sell low for CASH. ...

PUBLIC DEPOSITES.

The last Globe newspaper announces the determination of the President to remove the public money now deposited in the U. States Bank and place it in the different local Banks.

It will be recollected that, at the last session, the House of Representatives, by a majority of four-fifths, decided that such a measure was inexpedient. The Secretary of the Treasury is opposed to it, and so are the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War:—but what does the "*Government*," (as the President seems truly to consider himself,) care for such authority when adverse to *his* will?

Take particular notice, good people, that this decision—this measure—on the part of the President, is directly in opposition to the decision of the people's representatives, in a case where the President has no right to interpose his veto: take notice also, of its consistency with the President's proclamation doctrine, that a "majority must govern," and "resistance to a majority's decision is treason."

What would be done with his Excellency, Doctor Jackson, if tried by his country, and subjected to his own standard of law!

We should witness a singular spectacle indeed—a "Government" hung for treason!

Hon. John Q. Adams has been nominated by the Anti-masonic party, (party opposed to Free masonry,) in Massachusetts as their candidate for Governor, and has accepted the nomination.

Hymeneal.

MARRIED, in this County, on Thursday the 26th inst. by the Rev. John Morgan, Mr ROBERT HUIE of this place, to Miss MARY PORTER.

DIED.

In this town, on Thursday last, SAMUEL son, of Mr. Lemuel Bingham, aged 18 months.

ALSO, on the same day, Mr. WILLIAM LOUGHRAN, a native of Ireland, in the 23d year of his age.

In Concord, on the 19th inst. Doctor J. H. C. NEAGLE, in the prime of life, leaving a young widow, with two small children, to lament his untimely death.

Near Charlotte, on Friday the 20th inst. Maj. THOMAS B. SMARTT, a young man of honorable feelings, and of a warm heart.

Prices Current.

SALISBURY Sep. 28, 1833.

Cotton, in seed,	lb	3	3½
clean,		12	13
Coffee,		18	18
Sugar, brown,		12½	
Lard,			
Bacon,			
Nails,			10
Molasses,			40
Brandy, peach,		40	
apple,		33	
Flour,	bbl	5 00	
Corn,	bush		
Oats,			
Salt,			
Tallow,			
Wheat,			
Flour, country,			
Camden mills, sup.			
Bacon,	lb		
Whiskey,	gal		
Brandy, apple,			
do peach			

COLUMBIA PRICES.

Bacon,	lb		
Brandy, app.	gal		
do peach			
Cotton,	lb		
Coffee,			
Corn,	bush		
Flour, country, new,	bbl		
Northern			
Iron, Sweeds,	lb		
Country,			
Molasses,	gal		
Mackerel No 1.	bbl	8 00	
No 2.		7 00	
No 3.		5 00	
Salt,	bush		
Sugar, loaf,	lb		
brown			
Tobacco,			
Tallow,			
Whiskey,	gal		

TAKE CARE!

WHEREAS Thomas Brust holds upon me two notes payable to himself, one for $150, the other for $100, due the 8th day of March, 18[illegible] and dated the 8th day of Aug[illegible] This is to notify all persons from trading for said notes, as I am not bound to pay them until said Brust gives me a good title to the land for which the notes were given, in consideration for the bond which I hold on him and I shall resist the payment of the same until such title is made.

ISAAC N. RICH.

September 20th, 1833. 3:6

☞ NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for *subscriptions, advertising* or *job work* are earnestly requested to settle the same. This the first call of the kind, I have made for years, and I hope it will be attended to. Those living at a distance can transmit the amount of their subscriptions, *postpaid*, through the office at my risk. BURTON CRAIGE.

Salisbury, August 30th, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE firm of HUIE & CADE is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOSIAH HUIE.
JOHN A. CADE.

Salisbury, Aug. 22nd 1833.

BURTON CRAIGE having purchased the entire interest of Josiah Huie in the above firm, the business will hereafter be conducted by

CADE & CRAIGE.

They return sincere thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the late firm, and hope to enjoy the same favor and encouragement that was extended to them.

Salisbury, Aug. 22nd 1833.

Head Quarters [illegible]
Salisbury, Sept. 20th 1833.

[illegible] Militia are hereby commanded to [illegible] ...

...death,
...Heaven!"

...Daily Advertiser.
...Nov. 30, 1833.
...Ever since we
...have been so busy
...looking hay just
...you come, time ago that I
...and the Gineral was fixin and jointin
...the hosses and rafters of the message,
...but there's every day some plagy new
...motion comes in from Mr. Van Buren,
...and some other folks, and we
...have to dismember mortices, and run
...new pieces and string pieces, so that I
...begin to think it will look curious enuf
...when it's done. The Gineral says he
...don't care a fronts, only he is de-
...termined to show a sharp corner to
...the Nullifiers. We shall have a good
...deal to say about the *Grand Tower*;
...but business since the 8th of Jan-
...uary at New Orleans strikes the Gine-
...ral rather much. Every time we talk
...of it, the Gineral gets right up, and
...says he, 'I only wish I was
...there, by thunder, and then,' says he,
...'I'd have a little better sport
...than all over the
...Night and the
...Gineral is pretty wrathy if I only
...tell him we are ready to back
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